

# D'ni Linguistic Fellowship

presents

## Mysterium 2004

## Pakeht okh Fun!

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## Welcome and Credits



*Shorah!* Welcome to Toronto, and to Mysterium 2004! The Mysterium Planning Committee has done a tremendous job this year, you have an amazing weekend ahead of you, a unique chance to come together with your *ooroo*, your community, and celebrate the stories of D'ni and the wonderful folks who tell them.

The D'ni Linguistic Fellowship, an open community of students, scholars, teachers, and explorers with a common passion for the languages of the D'ni and their many Ages, has put together this puzzle packet for you to enjoy during the down time. The puzzles range in difficulty but require no previous knowledge of D'ni or Naryani – all the information you need to complete these puzzles is included here. At the end of the weekend, answer keys will be available for you to check your answers.

If you're not well-versed in D'ni and Narayani, we recommend that you read through the reference materials, starting on page 14, before you jump right in. There's a lot of useful information there that will help you understand and complete the puzzles within.

We hope you find these games fun, interesting, and challenging – and if you're intrigued and want to learn more about D'ni or Naryani, you can always stop by our home on the web at <http://linguists.bahro.com>. We'll keep the light on for you! ☺

Have a great Mysterium!

*Domahreh and Jerle*

Domahreh and Jerle  
DLF co-founders

Legal stuff  
Legal stuff  
Legal stuff  
Legal stuff  
Legal stuff  
Legal stuff  
Legal stuff

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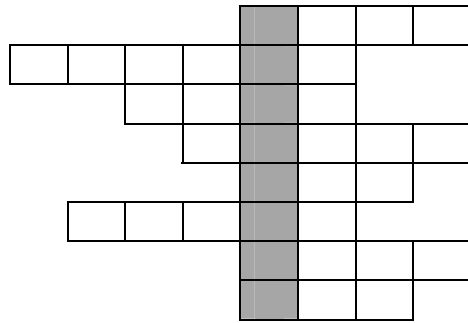
Cover design and production by:  
Jerle

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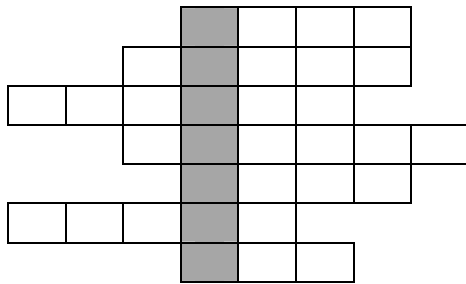
A gigantic thanks to everyone who contributed to this packet – you're the greatest!!!!

## Transliteration Grids

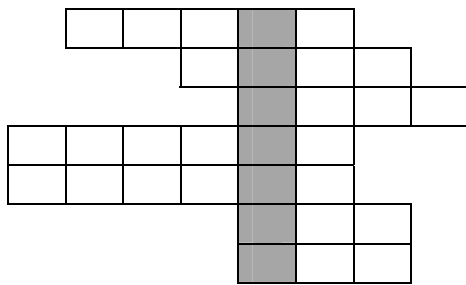
Each grid is followed by a word box. Transliterate each of the words in the word box, so they fit into the grid. The shaded column will reveal a hidden word when you have transliterated correctly, in the correct positions!



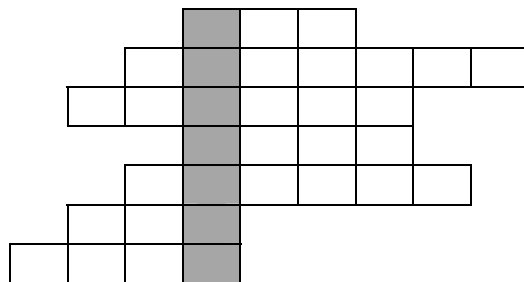
*U2UuU  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2UuU  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U*



*U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U*

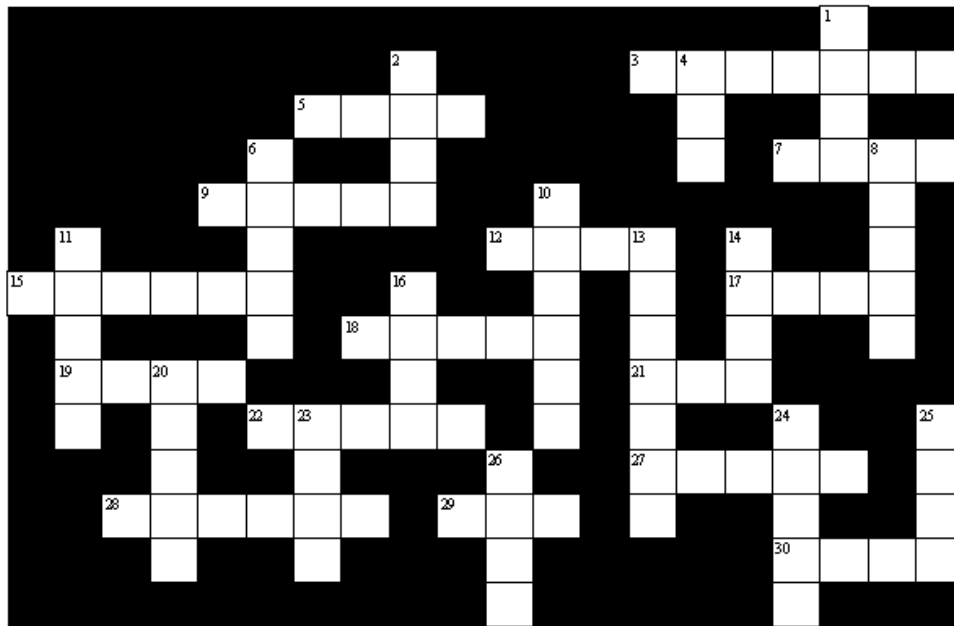


*U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U*



*U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U  
 U2U*

## Crossword



### ACROSS

- 3 A D'ni unit of time approximately 6 hours long
- 5 To give off light
- 7 To go around
- 9 To form or erect
- 12 Having durability or permanence
- 15 A chart or other flat representation of an area of land
- 17 A room or building where business is carried out
- 18 An artificial subterranean passage
- 19 Having much size
- 21 Prepared for use or action
- 22 To glorify or commend
- 27 Last or ultimate
- 28 To overcome or vanquish
- 29 The visible manifestation of combusting gasses
- 30 To erect or create

### DOWN

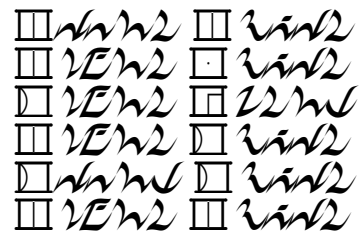
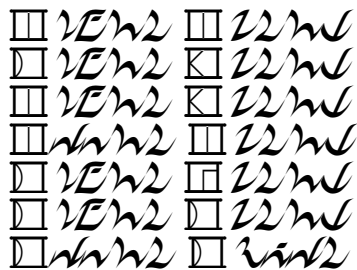
- 1 The hardest of D'ni stones
- 2 A narrow, vertical excavation
- 4 Dihydrogen Monoxide
- 6 The uppermost or highest part
- 8 Smallest in degree, value, or size
- 10 To finish or end
- 11 A subterranean chamber
- 13 Lasting for only a short time
- 14 To express friendly recognition upon meeting
- 16 A prediction made with divine influence
- 20 Existent or real
- 23 To misplace something
- 24 Devoid of moisture
- 25 Without curves or bends
- 26 A D'ni unit of length

### Cardinal Directions

Translate each group of words into the grid spaces next to it. Think of each grid of letters as a map, with the circle indicating the Great Zero. Using the set of directions below each grid, navigate around the map to collect letters. Remember, since the D'ni use polar coordinates, you always want to start off each direction at the Great Zero and radiate out from there. Once you've collected all 13 letters, unscramble them to discover the encoded message!

always  
basalt  
make  
link (n.)  
archive (n.)

well  
lizard  
series  
lexicon  
we construct



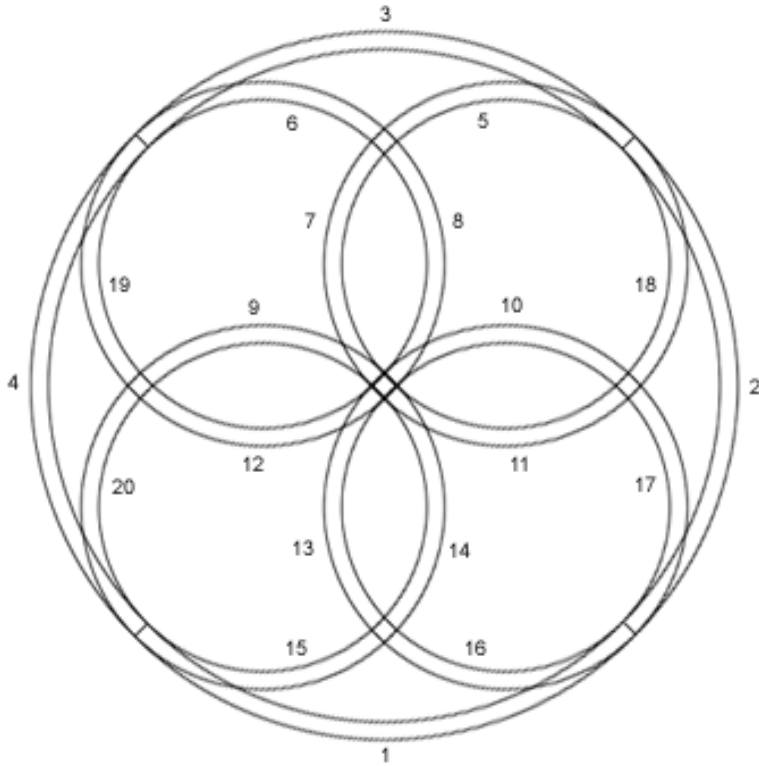
Collected letters:

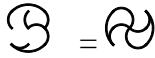

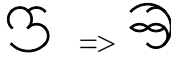

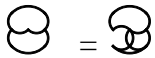






Encoded Message:







-----

## Narayani Circles

Below you will find a list of twenty numbered questions. Each question corresponds to a segment of the diagram of the interlocking circles. If the answer to the question is Yes/True, darken the line of that segment of the circle. If it is No/False, leave that segment blank. If you complete the puzzle correctly, you will form a Narayani symbol that will indicate you were right. Be careful to darken *only* the proper segment for each question, and remember that all the information you need to solve the puzzle can be found in the reference section. Good luck!



- 1)  $\Upsilon + \Upsilon = \Upsilon\Upsilon$
- 2)  = 
- 3)  => 
- 4)  $| + \gamma + | + | = \Upsilon|$
- 5)  $\Upsilon = \text{Two}$
- 6)  $| + \gamma + \gamma + | = \Upsilon|$
- 7)  = 
- 8)  is a necessity to preserve Narayan's 
- 9)  is for certain.
- 10)  → 
- 11) A poem is a group of  $\Upsilon$  symbols.

- 12) An extra ring around a symbol indicates a plural.
- 13) "All you need is ," says a certain famous rock group.
- 14) The  is something we 
- 15) The Narayani exist in  with 
- 16) It is not possible to count beyond 50 with Narayani numbers.
- 17) An important part of Narayani tradition is known as the 
- 18) Among the Lesson Ages, Narayan was meant to teach the principle of balance.
- 19) The symbol for "balance" is completely asymmetrical and, ironically, looks unbalanced.
- 20) The symbol for "civilization," with only a minor variation, is included in the symbol for "society."

## Jumble

Below, you will find five words with their letters scrambled. Unscramble the letters and enter them into the grid below each word. Then, take the circled letters and rearrange them to discover bonus phrase, which completes the caption beneath the cartoon!

*ENUN*  

--	--	--	--	--

*NEON*  

--	--	--	--	--	--

*NOI*  

--	--	--	--

*NEEL*  

--	--	--	--	--	--

*NIHL*  

--	--	--	--	--	--



A buzzing, \_\_\_\_\_ of Eder Kemo bugs.

Bonus Phrase

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Pyramids

Each row of the pyramid contains a repeated pattern of two letters, at various positions in the row. Translate the words at left corresponding to each row so that they fit into the pattern!

empire			2	↗						
eternal			2	↗						
house							2	↗		
magmatic	2	↗								
and final		2	↗							
descriptive books							2	↗		
original map						2	↗			
makers								2	↗	
brittle beast		2	↗							

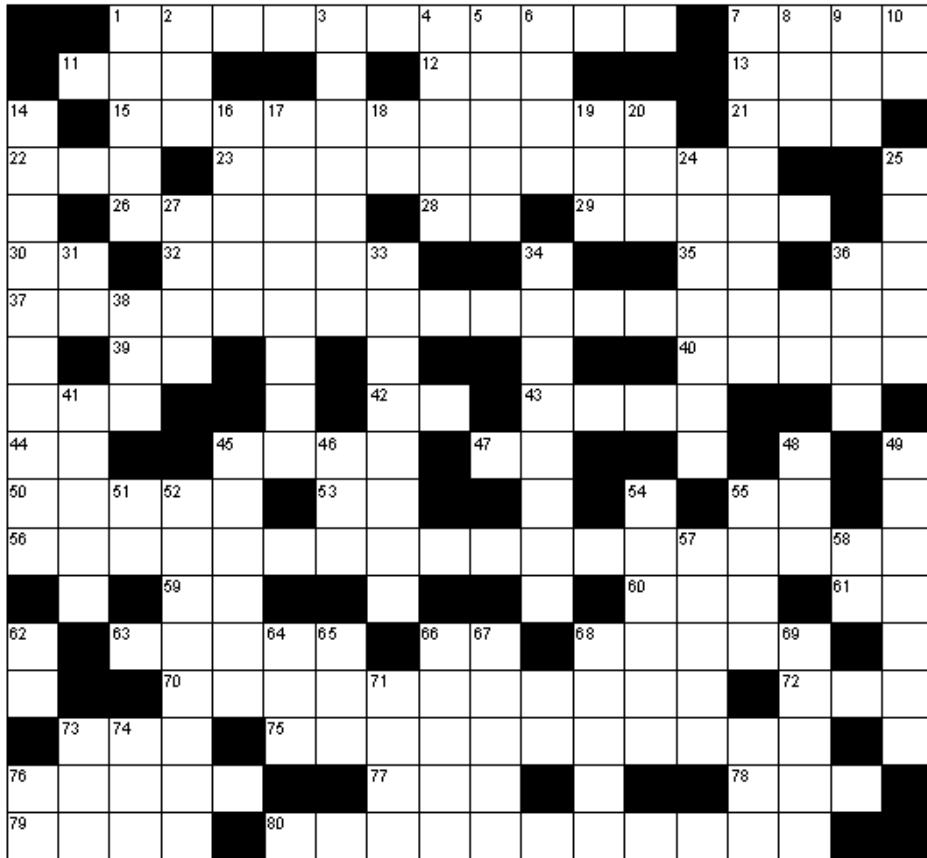
the			↖	↗						
flow			↖	↗						
a few							↖	↗		
contact								↖	↗	
again			↖	↗						
move north								↖	↗	
Maker								↖	↗	
sleeping tree				↖	↗					
follow Atrus' daughter				↖	↗					
artistic skill		↖	↗							

day			2	↖						
great			2	↖						
new year			2	↖						
outsider	2	↖								
creation		2	↖							
good tunnel							2	↖		
outer surface		2	↖							
a high master								2	↖	

father of Atrus				↖	↗					
journey				↖	↗					
simply				↖	↗					
soon								↖	↗	
steps								↖	↗	
taker								↖	↗	
it has bulbs								↖	↗	
the new sickness								↖	↗	
thank you for it										



## Crossword



### ACROSS

- 1 Aitrus' insect
- 7 contradictionless ability
- 11 ten vIlee
- 12 for, rearranged
- 13 hardest stone
- 15 route to the surface
- 21 25<sup>th</sup> D'ni king, abbr.
- 22 approximately
- 23 with the coffee-drinking expert
- 26 root of 3 Down
- 28 from
- 29 in "new start"
- 30 they learn: *WV* \_\_\_\_
- 32 he draws
- 35 a flaw, a fracture
- 36 a piece of death
- 37 I will seal you again, book!
- 39 she speaks: *WV* \_\_\_\_
- 40 but if...
- 42 survey
- 43 with this
- 44 blank book is this
- 45 one of the "sleep" Ages
- 47 it
- 50 28<sup>th</sup> D'ni king, paternally possessive
- 53 not out (English); also a verbal suffix
- 55 D'ni ghost says this
- 56 Always, a peace in every journey.
- 59 address of respect, 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable

- 60 what the rehlyimah do
- 61 happened in the past
- 63 it flows
- 68 nineteen: *LE* \_\_\_\_
- 70 excellent epic
- 72 error, backwards
- 73 41 Across, apostrophized
- 75 And the high place that...
- 76 Oh, great...
- 77 number of bahro pillars
- 78 number of Atrus' sons
- 79 stable
- 80 His flaw is new.

### DOWN

- 1 phosphoresce
- 2 third Cyanworlds title
- 3 Finally!
- 4 the fire
- 5 of 72 Across, frontwards
- 6 saliva spitter
- 7 I build ten
- 8 good
- 9 indefinite article
- 10 what Yeeshah calls Catherine
- 14 tubular basalt
- 16 Atrus' grandfather
- 17 to the proud
- 18 it grows: *WV* \_\_\_\_
- 19 them

- 20 glow without a head
- 24 on organisms
- 25 my, thank you
- 27 lose
- 31 place
- 33 around our stream
- 34 book-worlders
- 36 instruct
- 38 beetle product
- 41 not northerly
- 45 straight from
- 46 *WV* unabbreviated
- 48 but...
- 49 to give laud
- 51 Yahvo creates: *WV* \_\_\_\_
- 52 swapped D'ni founder
- 54 to flow water
- 55 a.k.a. the Least
- 57 stones placed here when camping
- 58 D'ni expression of disgust
- 62 first word on Riven
- 64 DRC team member, abbr.
- 65 endless 13 Across
- 66 32<sup>nd</sup> D'ni king
- 67 with poison water
- 68 *WV LE WV WE*, acronym
- 69 the *tehr*, translated
- 71 the 31 Down
- 74 original
- 76 their

## Narayani Riddles

Many cultures have a tradition of riddle games. These particular riddles can each be answered using one of the Narayani symbols found in the reference section. Please do not answer with a word that is included in the riddle; the solution word will not be part of the question. Each question may have more than one possible answer, so whether and answer is correct is subjective. Possible answers are provided in the answer key. Enjoy!

- 1.) Vital to Narayan's life,  
Forgotten once in days of strife,  
The rituals, the ancient ways,  
Preserve the Age for future days.

---

- 2.) To bring to Tree from sleeping seed,  
A principle that time decreed,  
All things change and all buds flower  
Before this green and vibrant power.

---

- 3.) Principles in harmony  
Achieve the ideal unity.  
Neither triumphs o'er the other.  
And both depend on one another.

---

- 4.) Formless, empty, lonely, cold,  
Unseen, though infinitely old,  
Eating matter, eating light,  
An end to thought, an end to sight.

---

- 5.) What is not now, but what could be,  
The name Stone Dwellers call their Tree,  
Words yet unuttered, joined in rhyme,  
May echo in a future time.

---

## Acrostic

Find an answer (in D'ni) for each of the clues below that fits into the allowed spaces. Then, using the numbers below each letter, fill in the crossword grid to reveal an encoded D'ni proverb!

It doesn't wait for me, you, or anyone.

47 17 23

"Did you know, some explorers have fallen ill!"

"I've heard, \_\_\_\_\_?"

30 24 34 35 4 15 39 44

\_\_\_\_\_ who need \_\_\_\_\_ are the luckiest  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the world...

1 36 5 38 11

Strong in will, strong in heart.

8 20 28 48

Someone should build bridges \_\_\_\_\_ crossing  
the lake in Eder \_\_\_\_\_.

25 46 31 7 19 32

Indicates possession.

50 18

What you shout for when you're on a deserted island.

21 16 33

Nothing's in \_\_\_\_\_, maybe just improbable.

26 2 13 29

Go to your \_\_\_\_\_!

3 9 37 42

New, fresh, clean.

10 43

Paper is made from a \_\_\_\_\_.

12 22 45

The path isn't always \_\_\_\_\_.

6 27 51

I'm out of words, so you get a freebie. Write "kehleh."

40 14 49 41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30		31	32					
33	34	35	36	37	38	39		40	41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49	50	51

## Rebus puzzles

A rebus uses a sequence of pictures to illustrate or sound out a phrase. Use D'ni words to turn these rebuses into familiar D'ni phrases spoken by Atrus and Yeesha, and a message from the D'ni Linguistic Fellowship! Below some of the pictures you will see some letters – when you see the  $\Rightarrow$  symbol, change the former letters/sounds into the latter; when you see the  $\frown$  symbol, insert those letters/sounds into the word.

1)



+



+



+



+



+



$\text{E} \Rightarrow \text{E}$


$\text{V} \Rightarrow \text{R}$

$\text{Z} \Rightarrow \text{N}$


$\text{W} \Rightarrow \text{V}$

– Atrus


2)




+




+




+




+



–



+



$\text{N} \Rightarrow \text{L}$

$\text{W} \Rightarrow \text{L}$

$\text{K} \Rightarrow \text{Z}$

$\text{J} \Rightarrow \text{V}$

$\text{V} \Rightarrow \text{N}$

$\text{J} \Rightarrow \text{N}$

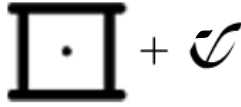
– Yeesha

3)



↘ ⇒ ↘

↘ ⇒ E

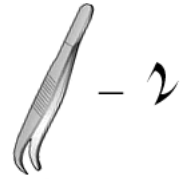
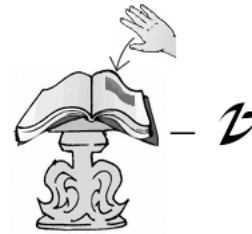


E ⇒ E

↘ ⇒ ↘

↘

↘ ⇒ E



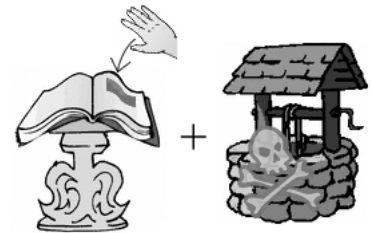
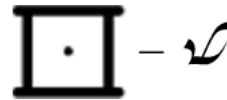
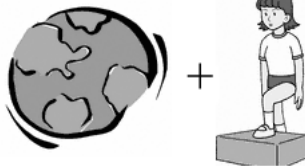
E

↘

↘ ⇒ ↘

E

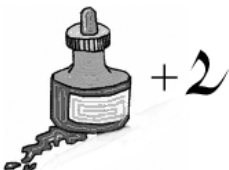
↘



E ↘ ⇒ ↘

E ⇒ ↘

↘ ⇒ ↘



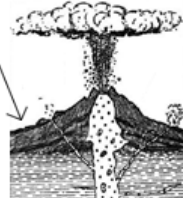
↘ ⇒ ↘

↘

+

↘

↘ ⇒ ↘



↘ ⇒ ↘

- E ↘

Two sentences.

# REFERENCE

D'ni Transliteration  
Basics of D'ni Grammar  
Useful D'ni Words  
Narayani Numbers and Symbols

## D’ni Transliteration

Since D’ni is written with a different character set than English, a system for transliteration, for rendering D’ni characters and sounds using Roman letters, is needed. Initially, the accepted transliteration system simply spelled out the sounds of each character, using a flexible set of conventions for characters requiring more than one English letter. For example, the D’ni character **ʒ** was always transliterated as **ah**, since another character, **ʒ**, was always transliterated **a**; the **ʒ** character, alternatively, could be transliterated as either **e** or **eh**, depending on context and the linguist’s personal preference. Though this system, later named the Old Transliteration System (OTS), infrequently rendered ambiguous translations, it was user-friendly, intuitive, and easy to read.

A movement arose after a few years to standardize transliteration into a one-to-one system, so that confusion arising from ambiguous transliteration would be eliminated. Eventually, the New Transliteration System (NTS) was created, which used special characters and diacritical marks to supply a single letter for every D’ni character. NTS succeeded in eliminating all ambiguity from transliteration, but it was difficult to read and type, and not as intuitive as OTS.

Below, you will find a table that supplies transliteration conventions for both OTS and NTS, and an explanation of how each D’ni sound is pronounced, as best we currently understand it. For those familiar with the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), the IPA’s symbol for each sound is also included. Characters are organized according to the D’ni alphabet, with accented characters immediately following; punctuation marks are also included

D’ni	OTS	NTS	IPA	Sounds like...
ʒ	v	v	v	<u>voice</u> , <u>five</u>
ʒ	b	b	b	<u>bad</u> , <u>lab</u>
ʒ	t	t	t	<u>tea</u> , <u>get</u>
ʒ	s	s	s	<u>sun</u> , <u>miss</u>
ʒ	sh	š	ʃ	<u>she</u> , <u>crash</u>
ʒ	j	j	dʒ	<u>just</u> , <u>large</u>
ʒ	g	g	g	<u>give</u> , <u>flag</u>
ʒ	y	y	j	<u>yes</u> , <u>yellow</u>
ʒ	kh	x	x	<u>Bach</u> , German <u>doch</u>
ʒ	k	k	k	<u>cat</u> , <u>truck</u>
ʒ	ah	a	ɐ	<u>arm</u> , <u>father</u>
ʒ	I	á	ɛi	<u>five</u> , <u>eye</u>
ʒ	f	f	f	<u>find</u> , <u>if</u>
ʒ	p	p	p	<u>pet</u> , <u>map</u>
ʒ	i(h)	I	ɪ	<u>hit</u> , <u>kitten</u>
ʒ	ee	í	i	<u>see</u> , <u>heat</u>
ʒ	e(h)	e	ɛ	<u>met</u> , <u>bed</u>
ʒ	ai	é	e	<u>say</u> , <u>eight</u>
ʒ	r	r	ɾ	No English equivalent; between <u>madder</u> and <u>matter</u> , a single trill

D’ni	OTS	NTS	IPA	Sounds like...
ʒ	m	m	m	<u>man</u> , <u>lemon</u>
ʒ	th	þ	θ	<u>think</u> , <u>both</u>
ʒ	dh	ð	ð	<u>this</u> , <u>mother</u>
ʒ	d	d	d	<u>dog</u> , <u>lady</u>
ʒ	h	h	h	<u>how</u> , <u>hello</u>
ʒ	o	o	o	<u>go</u> , <u>home</u>
ʒ	oy	ó	oi	<u>boy</u> , <u>join</u>
ʒ	ch	ç	tʃ	<u>check</u> , <u>church</u>
ʒ	w	w	w	<u>wet</u> , <u>weather</u>
ʒ	u(h)	u	ʌ	<u>cup</u> , <u>luck</u>
ʒ	oo	ú	u	<u>blue</u> , <u>food</u>
ʒ	ts	x	ts	<u>acts</u> , <u>bets</u>
ʒ	l	l	l	<u>leg</u> , <u>little</u>
ʒ	a	æ	æ	<u>bat</u> , <u>black</u>
ʒ	z	z	z	<u>zoo</u> , <u>lazy</u>
ʒ	n	n	n	<u>no</u> , <u>ten</u>

ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	ə	<u>away</u> , <u>cinema</u>
ˆ	.	.		Punctuation indicating beginning of sentence

# Basics of D'ni Grammar

## Word order

D'ni is a Subject-Verb-Object language, like English. This means that a D'ni sentence always begins with a subject, which is followed by a verb, and then any objects that the verb acts upon. For example, the English sentence **Atrus writes the book** (Atrus=subject, writes=verb, the book=object) is written in D'ni as *átrus vntns átrus átrus* (*átrus*=subject, *vntns*=verb, *átrus*=object).

Adjectives and adverbs usually follow the word they modify, which is opposite the way they appear in English. In English we say **small rock**, while in D'ni we say *átrus átrus*; in English we say **writes well**, while in D'ni we say *vntns átrus*

## Suffixes

D'ni relies heavily on suffixes to do a number of important things, much like English. To change a noun from singular to plural, we add an -s in English (**word** becomes **words**); in D'ni, we add a -*VE* (*átrus* becomes *átrusVE*). We can also use suffixes to change between parts of speech. Below is a table explaining some of these basic suffixes:

D'ni suffix	Converts between...	English equivalent suffix	English example	D'ni example
- <i>VE</i>	verb → noun	-ance, -ment, -tion, -ing, -th	<b>begin</b> becomes <b>beginning</b>	<i>átrus</i> becomes <i>átrusVE</i>
- <i>VS</i>	verb → person	-er, -or, -ant	<b>work</b> becomes <b>worker</b>	<i>vntns</i> becomes <i>vntnsVS</i>
- <i>n</i>	noun → adjective	-ic, -ous, -al, -ive, -y	<b>nature</b> becomes <b>natural</b>	<i>vntns</i> becomes <i>vntnsn</i>
-( <i>n</i> ) <i>h</i>	adjective → noun	-ity, -ness	<b>brave</b> becomes <b>braveness</b>	<i>átrus</i> becomes <i>átrush</i>
-( <i>n</i> ) <i>k</i>	adjective → adverb	-ly	<b>simple</b> becomes <b>simply</b>	<i>vntns</i> becomes <i>vntnsk</i>
- <i>VL</i>	verb → adjective (participial)	-ing	<b>glow</b> becomes <b>glowing</b>	<i>vntns</i> becomes <i>vntnsVL</i>

## Verbs

Verbs also use suffixes to refer back to and agree with the subject. In English, we only add a suffix to the verb when the subject is he, she, or it (**I live** becomes **he lives** with an added -s). Romance languages like Spanish, French, and Italian have suffixes for all three persons, both singular and plural. D'ni follows the same pattern. The table below lists the D'ni verb suffixes:

	Singular	Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person (I)	no suffix	- <i>n</i>	1 <sup>st</sup> person (we)
2 <sup>nd</sup> person (you)	- <i>nh</i>	- <i>VE</i>	2 <sup>nd</sup> person (you all)
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (he, she, it, Atrus, etc.)	- <i>ns</i>	- <i>EV</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> person (they, Atrus and Katran, etc.)



Let's look at the verb *live*, to see how these suffixes work. **I live** would simply be *live*; the absence of a suffix is what clues us into the fact that it's a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular verb. **You live** would be *livev*. **He lives** would be *livevns*. Proper nouns, like names of people, also take a 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular verb, so **Atrus lives** would be *livevns*. **We live** is *livev*, **you all live** is *livev*, and **they live** is *livev*. As with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular verbs, 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural verbs may also take proper nouns for a subject when they refer to two or more people. That is, **Atrus and Katran live** would be *livevns*.

### Tense

Similar to how D'ni uses suffixes to tell us about the person and number of a verb, it uses prefixes to tell us about the tense of the verb – that is, whether the action the verb describes takes place in the past, present, or the future. There is no exact equivalent for this in English, which uses both spelling changes (**she wrote**) and additional words called auxiliaries (**she will write**) to distinguish past and future tenses from the present tense (**she writes**). In D'ni, the root of the verb never changes; instead, prefixes are attached to the front of the verb to indicate the tense, as explained in the table below.

	<i>D'ni prefix</i>	<i>English example</i>	<i>D'ni example</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>lv-</i>	he will write	<i>lvlivevns</i>
<i>Present</i>	no prefix	he writes	<i>livevns</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>lv-</i>	he wrote	<i>lvlivevns</i>

Regardless of what the suffix of a verb is, adding *lv-* or *lv-* in front of that verb will always change its tense from present to future or past, respectively.

### Contractions

In English, we sometimes shorten a phrase into a single word because it is so frequently used. **Does not** becomes **doesn't**, **of the clock** becomes **o'clock**, **I am** becomes **I'm**. These words are called contractions, because they shorten the long phrase into a single word, usually replacing one or more letters with an apostrophe. D'ni does the same thing. In fact, **D'ni** is a contraction of the phrase “new start.”

Most frequently, contractions happen with prepositions, those little words that link together parts of a sentence, like **with** (*iv*), **from** (*iv*), **for** (*iv*), **to** (*iv*). When contracted, the preposition is attached to the beginning of the next word and its *v* is replaced with an apostrophe ( ' ). For example, **in time** would be written *ivtime*; **to learn** would be written *ivlearn*; **for them** would be written *ivthem*. When there is a **the** (*iv*) in between the preposition and the next word, the apostrophe is discarded altogether. **From the ground** would therefore be written *ivtheivground*.

### Possession

Let's say Atrus has a book, and we want to express his ownership over that book in a simple phrase. There are two ways we can do this in English: we can either say **book of Atrus**, or we can say **Atrus's book**. D'ni has an exact equivalent for **book of Atrus** in the preposition *iv*, which usually is a suffix attached to the owned object – thus, *ivbook atrus*. However, D'ni cannot reproduce the phrase **Atrus's book**; there is nothing in the language that corresponds to the possessive 's. The best we can do is swap out Atrus' for a possessive pronoun, **his book**. This phrase can be easily translated, since D'ni has an equivalent set of pronouns, as described in the table below. These pronoun suffixes are attached to the thing which they possess; thus, **his book** would be *ivbook*, my book *ivbook*, etc.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> person (my)</i>	- <i>ſ</i>	- <i>ſ</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> person (our)</i>
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> person (your)</i>	- <i>ſw</i>	unknown	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> person (your plural)</i>
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> person (his, he, r its)</i>	- <i>ſe</i>	- <i>ſe</i>	<i>3<sup>rd</sup> person (their)</i>

## Numbers

Many of you will be familiar with the number system of D’ni; did you know, though, that every numeral has a number word? And that these words mirror the logic behind the number system? The numbers zero through four are all simple words:

*ſeſ 32 2ſe 3ſe 4ſe*  
 0      1      2      3      4

Multiples of five are also simple words:

*ſſe 5ſe 10ſe 15ſe 20ſe*  
 5      10      15      20

To fill in the numbers in between, each multiple is abbreviated into its first two letters, then combined with one through four to reach the desired amount. Thus, six is *ſſeſſe*, five and one; fourteen is *ſſeſſeſſe*, ten and four; seventeen *ſſeſſeſſeſſe*, fifteen and two; and twenty-three *ſſeſſeſſeſſeſſe*, twenty and three. If you remember how D’ni numerals are formed, you’ll see that the words consistently mirror the overlapping elements that make up a numeral. The number word for twenty-five is *ſſeſſeſſeſſeſſeſſe*.

## Useful D'ni Words

D'NI	OTS	NTS	P.O.S	ENGLISH
2EwE	ahbtsee	abcí	n	basalt
2Ew	ahgo	ago	adv	well
2w	ahno	ano	n	water
2w02w	ahnotahm	anotam	adj	magmatic
2w02w	ahrotahn	arotan	n	book-worlder, outsider
2w	ahveh	ave	n	error
2w	ahtsoo	acú	adj	ready
E2	bah	ba	n	beast
Ew	baikh	béx	v	link
E2wE	bantee	bæntí	n	series
E2w	bahrehl	barel	v	make
E2w	bahro	baro	n	beast-person
E2w	bahron	baron	v	phosphoresce
E2w2w	bahtsahnah	bacana	n	map
Ew	behn	ben	prep	for
E2w	bihshtah	bišta	n	tunnel
E2	bihv	biv	adj	all, every
E2Ew	bihvdihl	bivdil	n	everything
Ew	blo	blo	adv	about, approximately
Ew	bonoo	bonú	n	acid
Ew	broon	brún	n	tube
E2Ew	boogihn	búgin	n	creature
ç	chai	çé	n	fault
ç	chelv	çev	v	thank
ç	chihr	çir	n	organism
ç	chihso	çiso	v	archive
ç02w	choylahnai	çólané	v	complete
E2wE	dahntee	dantí	n	tweezers
E2wE	dehrehthehnee	derepení	n	light weight, artificial D'ni stone
E2w	dehvokahn	devokan	n	hope
E2w2w	dormahdh	dormað	v	defeat
E2	dovah	dova	n	world
Ew	ehdehr	eder	v	sleep
Ew	ehndai	endé	v	build
Ew	ehrehm	erem	n	skill
Ew	ehrth	erþ	art	a
E2	eest	íst	pron	them
Ew	feh	fe	prep	on, along
E2w	fehnah	fena	n	story
E2w	fehrehm	ferem	adj	dry
E2w	fihlahdh	filað	n	top
E2	gah	ga	conj	and
E2w	gahlon	galon	n	ground
E2w	gahlpo	galpo	n	cave
E2	gahn	gan	n	empire
E2w	gahro	garo	adj	mighty
E2w2w	gahrtahvo	gartavo	n	six hour period
E2w	gahth	gaþ	adv	still
E2wE	gehmejdeht	gemedet	n	six-in-a-row, a D'ni game
E2w	gehstoy	gestó	n	art
E2w	gihlo	gilo	n	plant
E2w	gihtsah	gica	adj	safe
Ew	glo	glo	v	begin
Ew	gor	gor	n	time

D'NI	OTS	NTS	P.O.S	ENGLISH
ḂḂḂḂ	goyrai	góré	adj	straight
ḂḂḂḂḂ	gorvehn	gorven	adv	soon
ḂḂḂ	hahr	har	n	D'ni year
ḂḂḂḂ	hehrn	hern	n	room
ḂḂḂ	hehv	hev	n	word
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	hehvkor	hevkor	n	lexicon
ḂḂḂḂ	hehvo	hevo	n	swarm
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	ihglahrno	iglarno	adj	temporary
ḂḂḂḂ	jehruh	jeru	adj	possible
ḂḂḂḂḂ	jihmah	jima	n	prophecy
ḂḂḂḂ	kahg	kag	adj	original
ḂḂḂḂḂ	kahzee	kazí	v	detour
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	keelehn	kílen	n	step
ḂḂḂḂ	kehn	ken	v	be
ḂḂḂḂḂ	kehrah	kera	adj	brave
ḂḂḂḂ	kor	kor	n	book
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	kormahn	korman	n	Descriptive Book
ḂḂḂḂḂ	kotsah	koca	n	gate
ḂḂḂḂ	kro	kro	v	move
ḂḂḂḂḂ	kooahn	kúan	n	stream
ḂḂḂ	kheh	xe	prep	for
ḂḂḂ	khoy	xó	adv	if
ḂḂḂḂḂ	lahsah	lasa	v	seal
ḂḂḂḂ	lahth	laḂ	n	proud
ḂḂḂḂ	lehm	lem	n	ink
ḂḂḂḂḂ	lehnah	lena	n	journey
ḂḂḂḂ	lehsh	leš	n	rule
ḂḂḂḂḂ	m'lah	m'la	n	lizard
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mahnshoo	manšú	v	die
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mahreht	marent	v	follow
ḂḂḂḂḂ	mahrg	marg	n	layer
ḂḂḂḂḂ	mahrn	marn	v	create
ḂḂḂ	meh	me	prep	of, from, out
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mehlihn	melin	adj	outer
ḂḂḂḂḂ	mehr	mer	v	watch
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mehrk	merk	n	poisoned water
ḂḂḂḂḂ	meht	met	adj, pron	this
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mehoor	meúr	phrase	you're welcome
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	mihshtah	mišta	v	construct
ḂḂḂḂḂ	mot	mot	pron	that, which [relative pronoun]
ḂḂḂ	nai	né	n	root
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	nah'grehnihs	na'grenis	adj	brittle
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	nahrah	nara	n	hardest and strongest D'ni stone
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	nahvah	nava	n	master
ḂḂḂḂ	nee	ní	adj	new, fresh, blank
ḂḂḂḂ	neh	ne	prep	around
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	norehf	noref	adj	final
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	nyahlo	nyalo	adj	sick
ḂḂḂḂ	okh	ox	prep	of
ḂḂḂḂḂḂ	oshahn	ošán	v	lose
ḂḂḂḂḂ	ook	úk	v	survey
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	oolbah	úlba	n	office
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	oonrai	únré	n	lord
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	ooroo	úrú	n	gathering of people, community
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	pahrah	para	adj	great
ḂḂḂḂḂ	poy	pó	n	bulb
ḂḂḂḂḂḂḂḂ	prad	præd	n	rock

D'NI	OTS	NTS	P.O.S.	ENGLISH
ᠰᠠᠨᠰᠡᠯ	prehnihv	preniv	adv	again
ᠷᠠᠮ	rahm	ram	adj	good
ᠷᠡ	reh	re	art	the
ᠷᠡᠯ	rehl	rel	adj	high
ᠷᠡᠯᠢᠬᠡᠮᠠᠬ	rehlyihmah	relyima	n	unseen [archaic]
ᠷᠡᠮ	rehm	rem	v	flow
ᠷᠡᠮᠠᠮ	rehmah	rema	n	north
ᠷᠡᠰ	rees	rís	v	eat
ᠷᠡᠰᠢᠯ	rihl	ril	adv	not
ᠷᠡᠯᠢᠳᠢᠬᠢᠯ	rihldihl	rildil	n	nothing
ᠷᠠᠮᠢ	rov	rov	n	person
ᠷᠠᠮᠤ	roo	rú	conj	that
ᠷᠠᠮᠠᠢ	rooai	rúé	n	route
ᠷᠠᠮᠤᠪ	roob	rúb	conj	but
ᠰᠠᠶᠠᠷᠠᠬ	sairah	séra	n	west
ᠰᠡᠬᠬ	sekh	sex	v	have
ᠰᠡᠬᠢᠯ	sehl	sel	v	write
ᠰᠡᠬᠢᠪ	sehv	sev	n	age
ᠰᠢᠬᠠᠶᠠᠢ	sihfai	sifé	adj	wired
ᠰᠠᠶᠢᠭᠢᠬ	soyguh	sógi	adj	stable
ᠰᠠᠬᠠᠶᠢᠶᠡ	shahfee	šafí	n	span, approx. 13 1/3 feet
ᠰᠡᠬᠡᠮ	shehm	šem	pron	you
ᠰᠡᠬᠡᠨᠲᠠ	shehnto	šento	v	take
ᠰᠢᠬᠠᠬᠠᠭᠠᠮ	shokhoo	šoxú	v	instruct
ᠰᠢᠬᠠᠷᠠᠬ	shorah	šora	n	peace
ᠰᠢᠬᠠᠯ	shuhl	šul	v	draw
ᠲᠠᠬ	tah	ta	pron	it
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠭᠠᠮ	tahgahm	tagam	v	know
ᠲᠠᠬᠡᠯᠡᠭᠡᠠ	tahleeo	talfo	n	surface
ᠲᠠᠮ	tahm	tam	n	fire
ᠲᠠᠶᠢᠷ	tair	tér	v	help
ᠲᠡᠬ	teh	te	prep	of, by, as, with, in, at, near
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠯ	tehl	tel	n	guild
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠨᠠᠬᠠᠪᠠᠬ	tehl nahvah	telnava	n	guildmaster
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠷᠠᠭ	tehlrov	telrov	n	guildsman
ᠲᠡᠮᠠᠬ	teemah	tíma	n	south
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠨ	tehn	ten	adj	simple
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠷ	tehr	ter	n	tree
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠷᠡᠬᠢᠯ	tehrehl	terel	v	contact
ᠲᠡᠬᠢᠪᠠᠬ	tihwah	tiwa	n	shaft
ᠲᠠ	to	to	n	place
ᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨ	tomahn	toman	n	house
ᠲᠠᠨᠠᠬ	tonah	tona	adj	long
ᠲᠠᠬᠢᠨ	trehn	tren	adj	several
ᠲᠠᠮᠠᠨ	trom	trom	n	wing
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠬ	thoeh	þoe	adv	how
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠨ	tsahn	can	adv	always
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠨᠠ	tsahno	cano	adj	eternal
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠪ	tsahv	cav	v	live
ᠲᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠳ	tsoihd	coid	v	glow
ᠲᠠᠶᠢᠬᠠᠳᠠᠨ	tsoonoo	cúnú	v	greet
ᠲᠠᠬᠠᠮᠠ	vahmo	vamo	n	east
ᠲᠠᠶᠢᠲᠠᠷ	votahr	votar	v	praise
ᠶᠠᠬᠢᠷ	yahr	yar	n	thirty hour period, a D'ni day
ᠶᠠᠬᠠᠪᠠ	yahvo	yavo	n	the D'ni deity, the Maker
ᠵᠢᠬᠠᠬᠠᠬᠠᠲᠠᠬ	zihthahth	zipap	n	least
ᠵᠠᠬ	zuh	zu	n	end

# Narayani Numbers and Symbols

## Counting

The Narayani numbers are drawn as a Tree which increases in number of branches as the numbers go higher. The numbers **1** through **5** are formed as follows:

| \ Y Y Y

Starting at **6**, the numbers through **9** are formed as 5+, so **6** is Y|, **7** is Y\, **8** is YY, and **9** is YY.

There is a separate symbol for **10**; Y. Numbers higher than 10 are formed by adding Trees (for example, **26** is YYY| and **32** is YYY\.) You can count as high as you need to in this manner, bearing in mind that **6** always starts a new tree and **10** has a distinct symbol no matter how high the number.

## Symbols

Narayani symbols can be arranged in “poems,” or groupings of four words in a circle. The symbols do not have tense, plurals, etc.; this is inferred from context by the reader. Those of you who have visited Narayan in your journeys will have some experience with this writing system.

All the symbol vocabulary you will need to solve the Narayani puzzles in this packet can be found in the poems that follow, for which English translations are provided in bold. English text not in bold consists of explanatory notes and is not part of the translation. To read the poem, begin with the symbol at the top of the circle and read them in order going clockwise. Each symbol corresponds to a single English word in the translations. Word order is the same as in English.

### Balanced Systems Stimulate Civilization

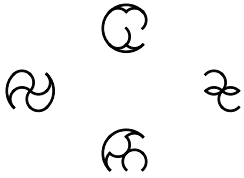
Atrus wrote this poem about Narayan.

Y  
Y Y  
Y

### Society Remembers Tradition’s Wisdom

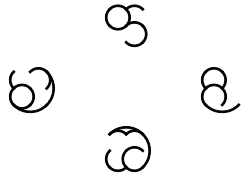
Y  
Y Y  
Y

**Tradition System Nurtures Harmony**



**Weaves Sustain Future Survival**

Weaving is the traditional process by which Lattice Trees are formed; life on Narayan depends on the correct performance of the associated rituals.



**Other Helpful Words**

Growth	Nature	Love	Possibility	Explore	Intelligence

Discover	Chaos	Entropy	Control	Void	Mutual